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Election: Opportunity to Cleanse Public Life of Confusion - P. M.

Every election is an act of faith. It is an opportunity to cleanse public life of confusion. So let us go the polls with the resolve to reaffirm the power of the people and to uphold the fair name of India as a land committed to the path of reconciliation, peace and progress, declared Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a special broadcast to the nation on January 18, announcing elections to the Lok Sabha in March.

IT is some time since I last spoke to you on the radio. However through my continuous travels in various parts of the country and through the groups and large number of individuals whom I meet in Delhi and elsewhere, I have continued to be in close touch with you all. Your support, your affection and your trust enable me to serve India to the best of my ability.

On my journeys up and down the country I have been glad to find that our people have shaken off the sense of defeatism and gloom. There is a new pride in being Indian. Indeed it can be said that in the year just completed, the nation has rediscovered its sense of purpose and its potential strength.

Some eighteen months ago our beloved country was on the brink of disaster. Violence was openly preached. Workers were exhorted not to work, students not to study, and Government servants to break their oath. National paralysis was propagated in the name of revolution. The democratic way would have been to work towards the next elections, which were not far off.

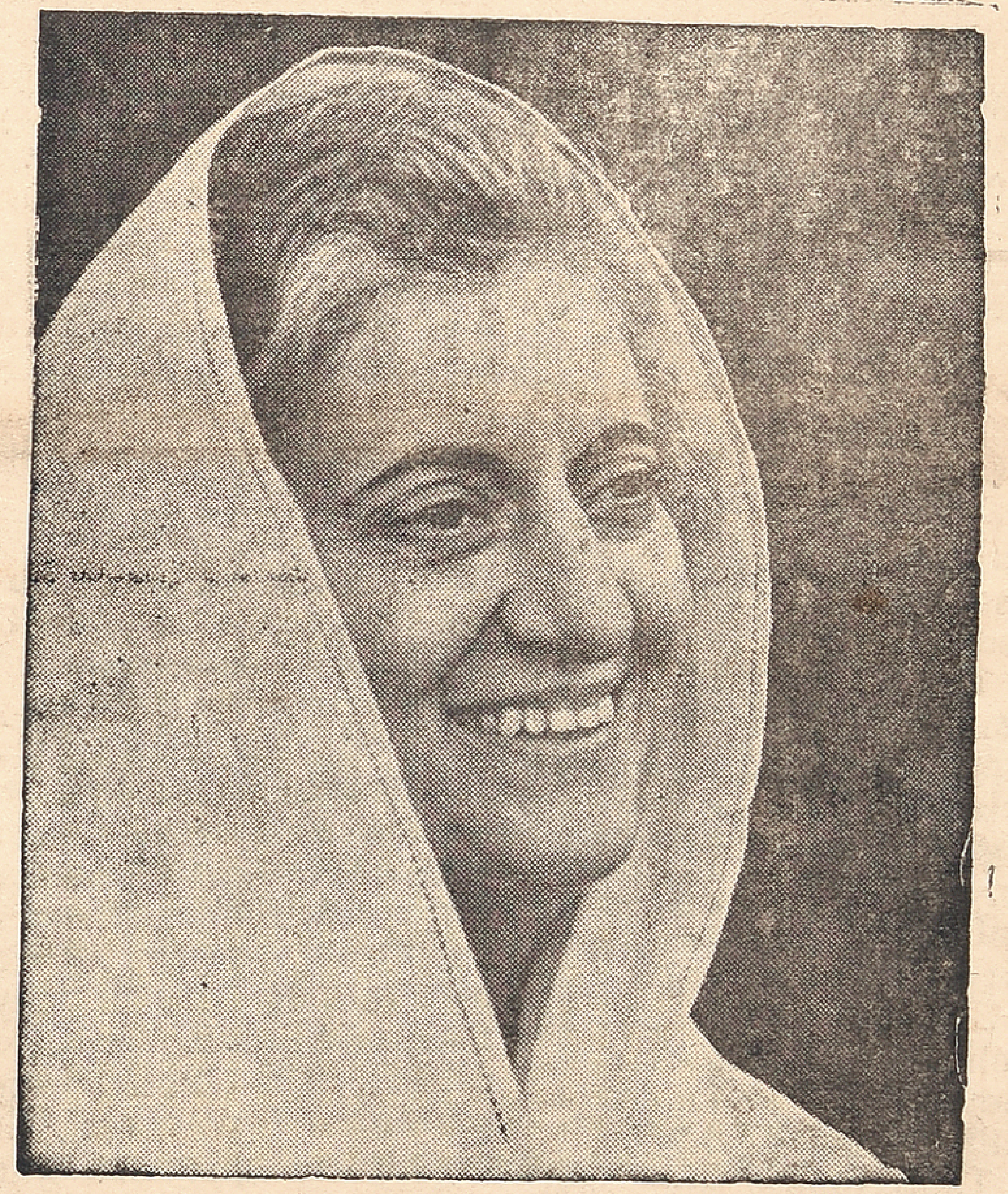
Government had to act and did act. Without purposive Government, a nation, specially a developing one, cannot survive. At that time I made it clear that the restrictions imposed would be temporary. They have been gradually eased. The leaders and many of the rank and file, who had been detained, have been released. For some time past press censorship has been relaxed and news papers have been reporting the activities of people and parties. Restrictions could have been lifted earlier, had violence and sabotage been given up, had there been no attempt to stir up communal and other unrest.

INPEDIMENTS REMOVED

This discipline and feeling of hope enabled us to initiate and pursue many policies to help those sections of the population who had not greatly benefited from development plans. The Constitution has been mended to remove impediments to policies which are designed to serve the people. We have also undertaken programmes to combat social evils such as dowry, which is a burden on our middle classes, and family planning, which aims at healthier and better-cared-for children. Any act of compulsion or harassment will be dealt with severely.

May I remind you that the emergency was proclaimed because the nation was far from normal. Now that it is being nursed to health, we must ensure that there is no relapse.

Normality means the orderly conduct of business. This is possible only if people live by certain codes and norms of behaviour. Democracy also has certain rules. Government functioning cannot be obstructed. None should imperil the welfare of any section of the people or the safety of the nation. If India is to live and prosper, there can be no preaching of hatred, no practising of violence, no encouragement of subversive activities, no lowering of standards of public life.



The economic situation has vastly improved. Others are studying our anti-inflation strategy. Production has increased, thanks mainly to the new spirit of dedication which we see in our farmers, in our industrial workers, and in our scientists, technicians, managers and administrators. The public has cooperated in spite of difficulties. We have resumed work on many development plans which had been interrupted by the economic crisis and political disturbances. The Twenty-Point and Five-Point Programmes have shown tangible results. Even though much remains to be done, they have generated an attitude of confidence, and have galvanised young and old. In spite of criticism, there is a new respect for our country abroad.

I am conscious of the difficulties which farmers, industrial workers and some other sections of our population are experiencing. We are studying each problem so as to find quick solutions. Cyclone, drought and floods have caused hardship in some areas. My sympathy to all those affected. In recent months prices of a few commodities have slightly increased. But we have already initiated corrective action, which will soon show results.

We have the largest grain stocks in years. Elements which wish to stir up economic trouble will be sternly dealt with. As long as there is close co-operation between Government and

(Contd. on page 8)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I have a deep conviction that no religion can be sustained by brute force. On the contrary those who take the sword always perish by the sword.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Jan. 23, 1977

BOLD DECISION

The Prime Minister has again taken a momentous decision—to dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold elections in March.

Quick action has followed. Most of the detenus belonging to the opposition parties have been released unconditionally to facilitate free participation in the elections. Opposition party leaders have already met and started chalking out their programmes.

The Prime Minister has announced that rules of the emergency are being further relaxed "to permit all legitimate activity necessary for recognised parties to put forth their points of view before the people."

She has also appealed to political parties to eschew violence and refrain from vilification and calumny.

The response from Jaya Prakash is strange. He has chosen to refer to his "peoples movement," and "a battle front." He has said : "If elections are held there might be a suspension of the people's movement because I have always held that the electoral front is also a battle front."

Though the time is said to be short for the opposition to organise, they have the advantage of contesting the elections with the mantle of recent martyrdom.

The Congress Party also is not in good shape. Every state unit stands divided over leadership or other issues. The elections may bring about a closer unity.

The real test is for Sanjay's Youth Congress. Claiming a membership of over 50 lakhs throughout the country it is sure to have a big say in the selection of Congress candidates.

The main parties in Tamil Nadu are the National Congress, Anna DMK, D.M.K., Congress (O) and the C P.I. The DMK may not plunge directly into the Lok Sabha elections now, because of the charges of corruption still under enquiry. It will try to strike an alliance with one of the parties. It may be any Party and it is too early to predict. The CPI has only parasitical existence; it cannot live separated. The strength of the two Congresses is not clear. The popularity of Anna DMK, following its recent split, is said to be waning.

A clear picture may emerge by month-end.

"Every election is an act of faith," as the Prime Minister has pointed out. "It is an opportunity to cleanse public life of confusion. So let us go to the Polls with the resolve to reaffirm the power of the people and to uphold the fair name of India as a land committed to the path of reconciliation peace and progress."

Words To Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

Inaugurating the 129th session of the Council of Chambers of Commerce (ICC), the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi said : "It has been our experience that even if the conclusions arrived at as a body (international forums, are unexceptionable, groups and individuals refuse to conform. The affluent countries are not willing to accept changes in their pattern of growth."

The activities of multinational companies had significant economic, social and political effects on the developing countries and "abuses of their power have occurred in some cases." Developing countries felt that the multinational corporations had vested interests in the present attitudes of the affluent countries.

"If new international relationships are to be evolved, these criticisms must be examined dispassionately and remedial measures suggested." The suspicions towards the multi-national corporations arose from the very size of their operations "The total value of trade controlled by them now exceeds that of international trade. The total sales of a number of multinational corporations exceed

the Gross National Product of most developing countries.

"The world community must jointly and peacefully find a balance between equitable production and consumption in which each nation gets its rightful share. I believe the world community should arrive at decisions on disarmament and international economic relations before the turn of the decade."

While the biggest challenge before mankind today was to bring about a more equitable economic order without the use of violence, there should be a fuller and clearer understanding of what silence signified. "Violence means not only clashes and bloodshed, but grabbing what belongs to others and exhausting resources built over the millennia. Those who produce and exchange industrial goods must learn not to do violence to the balance of nature and the human being."

"We are not against profits, nor would we wish any business or industry to fail........ Should short-term profit be the sole objective of business, as so often happens. This distorts the perspective and results in the adoption of illegal, unethical and restrictive practices which are naturally resented and leads to long-term social and national costs, which affect business and industry more than the Government and citizens.

"Do we or do we not visualise a change in the role of developing countries as suppliers of raw materials and inexpensive labour, as buyers dependent on the developed countries for a major part of their needs of capital equipment, manufactured goods and technology ?

"If these disparities (between the developing and developed countries) continue, our human society will not prosper. Justice is the very condition of human survival. Its denial will be an invitation to violence. That is why market economics cannot exist without taking cognisance of social realities, and why politics has to interfere with economics: We believe that the prime justification of all politics, economics and business is the furtherence of human welfare and the removal of want and suffering."

The endeavours of developing countries to secure for their people their basic necessities of life and a minimum standard of living had turned out to be very difficult 'because in the meantime the developed countries' economics have continued to grow regardless of the effect on the world's non-renewable resources and on environment. Disparities between the developed and the developing countries have increased and the world economy has been in trouble, affected by problems of inflation, recession, and balance of payments and resources crisis. The system and institutions, which were evolved in the immediate post-war years to promote world-wide economic growth and prosperity have proved inadequate."

"That is why there has been the demands for a new economic order and for a new system which will encourage and support efforts to alleviate poverty from large regions of the world. It is not merely a catchword or slogan. It is a felt need arising out of the difficulties and frustrations of the process of development'.'

Justice

Forty seven presidents, managers and other high-placed officers of a score of packing materials companies were recently tried in Chicago for violating the Antitrust Act by colluding to fix high monopoly prices for their goods. They all pleaded guilty and the Judge sentenced nearly all of them to four or five day's imprisonment. They were informed that they could serve their sentences in their free time and in comfortable premises especially chosen for that purpose. The Judge also told the accused that he would give sympathetic consideration to any requests for a reduction of sentences.

SPIRITUAL SPLENDOUR OF SIVAGIRI

VARKALA which is situated 48 Kms. north of Trivandrum is a beautiful place famous throughout India as an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The ancient temple dedicated to Janardanaswami (Vishnu) and Sivagiri Mutt are the chief attractions there. The place is also noted for the mineral springs that gush out of the towering cliffs.

The Janardana temple is situated on the summit of a table-land contiguous to the sea. The pilgrims from all parts of India regard it as sacred as Gaya itself. Some call it the Southern Varanasi or Benaras. The place has a great antiquity. From an inscription found in the temple dated 1252 A.D., it is seen that the Central Shrine of the Janardanaswami temple was rebuilt in that year. There is in the temple a Dutch bell with an inscription in Latin. It is supposed to have been presented to the temple when the Dutch evacuated Anjengo where they had a factory.

GREAT YAGAM

It is believed that Brahma performed a great Yagam (sacrifice) at Varkala and the shale of lignite and the mineral waters found in Varkala are attributed to this Yagam. There is also a tradition that when the west coast was reclaimed from the sea by Parasurama, earthquake were frequent and the land was unfit for human habitation. To overcome these difficulties, Parasurama is believed to have sprinkled gold dust over the land and buried gold coins in many places. He is also believed to have performed a great yagam at Varkala.

The Sivagiri Mutt situated on an eminence two miles east of Janardana Temple is held scared by the Hindus. It was built in 1904 by the great Hindu spiritual leader, Sri Narayana Guru. It was here that the great leader breathed his last in the year 1928. His Samadhi is visited by thousands of devotees every year during December-January. Sri Narayana Guru, born in 1856 at a place called Chempazhanthi, five miles north of Trivandrum, has done pioneering work to reform Hinduism. Having been born in Ezhava community, which suffered from age-long disability within the Hindu fold, he worked throughout his life for the moral and social advancement of the Ezhava, Harijans and other backward communities. He made a careful study of Hindu religious and philosophical works and formed his own ideas of Hinduism. To him "theoritical religion is nothing but a curse, and it is only the application of religion in daily conduct and life that counts". He worked for a new social order based on the principle of equality and justice and gave the religious reform movement in Kerala a social bias and practical turn. The Swami campaigned for the mitigation of the severities of the caste system, if not for its complete abolition. Being of the view that temples were necessary for average individual, he consecrated many shrines in various parts of Kerala. He also succeeded in abolishing animal sacrifices in temples and irrational practices, customary rituals and ceremonies in society.

PROPHET

It is a significant fact of Swamiji's life that he took, in latter years a more decided and novel attitude in social and religious matters. He saw all humanity as one and laid emphasis on the fact that there was only "one caste, one religion and one God". To him every religion and every caste was as good as any other and basic objective of every religion was to improve the character of men and women. One of his famous saying was "whatever be one's religion it is enough if the individual becomes good". He also advocated inter-caste marriages between various castes and evolving of classless and casteless society. The Swamiji preached the imperative need for tolerance and goodwill among all communities. He said "the greatest science man can study is the science of living with other men. There is no other thing so taxing and requires so much wisdom, so much practice, as how to live together. There is no art that is finer than the art of being at peace with one's neighbours". He often told his followers that "the happiest people in the world are not selfish, but the selfless, not those who cherish vaulting ambitions, but those who love most". Sri Narayana Guru is undoubtedly one of the great prophets of Kerala and in his own life time he attracted the attention of eminent personages like Gandhiji and Tagore.

Varkala is one of the health resorts in Kerala and is famous for its navigational springs of mineral waters believed to possess medicinal properties. The Varkala cliffs overhanging the sea are very interesting from the geological point of view: patches of lignite occur in the area.

The Janardana temple with its ancient glory and Sivagiri Mutt with its most modern religious outlook rightly attract people not only from India but also from all over the world.

Air Tariff Violations

Widespread violation of government-approved international air transport tariff is causing serious financial problems for scheduled international airlines.

According to a background paper of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, prepared for Special Transport Conference to be held in Montreal from April 13 to April 26, the lost revenue has been estimated at US$ 300 to $ 500 million a year.

To recoup these losses, carriers will tend to raise the level of agreed tariffs to the detriment of the air transport users. This could lead to reduced traffic growth and provide further incentive to discount.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) At the 21st session of the assembly in Montreal in 1974, had reported that despite its efforts, the situation had not improved and that it was accordingly seeking the support of ICAO member-states. The IATA had asserted that its enforcement machinery could not function effectively without the assistance of governments, particularly with regard to operations to which existing enforcement systems did not apply.

PRIORITY ISSUES

Recognising the need for urgent action, the ICAO council agreed that tariff enforcement merited special consideration on a world-wide basis and subsequently called for a Special Air Transport Conference to deal with four priority issues: tariff enforcement, regulation of capacity in international air transport systems, policy concerning international non-scheduled transport and machinery for establishing international air transport fares and rates.

While nearly all countries have some provision against violations, lack of enforcement stems from a variety of causes—namely, financial problems of some airlines, complex tariff structure, frequency of open route situations, an assumption that IATA enforcement machinery is adequate in all respects, inadequate regulation of agents, difficulty of obtaining satisfactory evidence of malpractice, the cost and other difficulties involved in imposing serious penalties on air carriers and other offenders.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of compliance with government-approved traiffs requires joint efforts from the national administrations and the air carriers. Even with most effective machinery, IATA's power of enforcement is restricted to its member airlines and to those tariffs that are the result of IATA agreements.

The ICAO paper says that a number of problems can only be dealt with by governments. These include such matters as enforcement of government approved tariffs for services by non-IATA carriers, the question of tariffs for those non scheduled services that are not filed for approval by governments, the absence of regulatory regimes for travel and cargo agents, tour operators and freight forwarders, lack of trained government investigators, and insufficient enforcement coordination between national administrations and air carriers.

Several governments have suggested that a greater role be taken on by the ICAO in the field of tariff enforcement through such means as analysis of revenue yields on a regional basis and notification to states of abnormal variations and the development of guidance material or recommended practices relating to tariff enforcement.

Bala Brindavan Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of Bala Brindavan, Nursery-cum-Middle School in Gandhi Nagar, Adayar was celebrated on January 12.

Mr. C.G. Rangabashyam, I.A.S., Education Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, presided over the function and distributed prizes to the students.

Mr. Rangabashyam, commended voluntary efforts of the ladies who started the institution twenty five years ago to cater to the needs of the middle and lower class people in the then new colony. He expressed the hope that the institution would further expand its activities and serve as a model for others to emulate.

Mrs. R. Balamma, one of the founder members, welcomed the guests and Mrs. S. Rukumini, another founder member of the institution, paid rich tributes to the services of Mrs. Savithri over the past twenty five years in building up the institution and as a token of their appreciation announced the institution of a fund for awarding scholarships in her name.

There was a variety entertainment in which more than fifty students participated.

Inspired by the writings of Rajaji, three lady educationalists-Mrs. R. Balamma, Mrs. V. Savithri and Mrs. S. Rukmini—started this institution in 1951 as a social welfare organisation True to the spirit behind the move, they named the institution as "Bala Brindavan"-in tune with Rajaji's idea of "a Brindavan for little kids in every street looked after by the mothers by turn". The foundation stone of the main building was laid by Rajaji himself in 1954. It has now bloomed into a middle school recognised by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education. The school is being run on the lines of a public school. A Nursery School has been started in the nearby Kottoor village.

For the benefit of ladies, the institution has started a tailoring section, Hindi classes and a library. A satsang for children is a unique feature of the school.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

PUZZLE

"But why do you always look puzzled when I say I'm a self-made man?"

"I can never decide whether you're bragging or apologizing."

* * *

An absent-minded professor was awakened by the telephone at 2 a.m. The caller inquired: "Is that one, one, one?"

The professor answered: "No it is eleven, eleven."

"Oh, I'm so sorry," said the caller "wrong number. Sorry I disturbed you."

"That's all right." the professor rejoined "I had to get up to answer the telephone, anyhow."

* * *

THE BLANK PAGE

A college girl was asked to attend a public function. She was assisgned a place between a noted bishop and an equally famous rabbi.

"I feel as if I were a leaf between the Old and the New Testament," she said brightly during a lull in the conversation.

"That page, madam," remarked the rabbi, "is usually blank."

* * *

THOUGHT CRIPPLED

Parker had been celebrating and was making his way home—walking with one foot on the pavement and the other in the gutter. A policeman approached him and said sternly, "You're drunk."

"Oh, thank goodness!" said Parker, "You know, I thought. I was a cripple."

* * *

THE CAUSE

When an insurance assessor returned from investigating a fire, he was asked by a superior what had been the cause.

"Friction, I should say, the investigator replied tersely.

"Something rubbing together, do you think?"

"Yes," was the reply, "the fire was caused by rubbing a £5,000 insurance policy against a £4,000 house"

* * *

Teacher: "Can you tell me what a hypocrite is?"

Pupil: "Yes; it's a boy who comes to school with a smile on his face."

FUNNY

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man there are 2v0,658,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you but if a sign says 'Fresh paint' that same man has to make a personal investigation."

* * *

GET DIZZY

The doctor was puzzled. "You ought to be better by now," he said. "Have you carried out my instructions?"

"Well, doctor," said the patient, "I have done most of them, but I can't take the two-mile walk every morning you ordered I get too dizzy."

"What do you mean-dizzy?"

"Well," said the patient, "perhaps I forgot to tell you, but I'm a lighthouse-keeper."

* * *

TO PAY OR TO ARGUE

The offices of the Inspector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes were in the same building A woman who got into the lift said to the lift-boy: "Taxes."

"Collector or Inspector?" asked the boy.

"Taxes, please," replied the woman.

"Now look 'ere, ma'am," said the lift-boy, "do you want to pay or just have an argument?"

* * *

DADS' DEEDS

Two boys were arguing about the strength and all-round ability of their respective fathers.

"You know the Pacific Ocean?" said one. "Well, my father dug the hole for it."

His pal paused for a moment, then said: "Have you ever heard of the Dead Sea? Well, my dad killed it."

* * *

IRRELEVANT WORDS

On the other hand there was the very intelligent little girl of four whose mother tried to enter her in a kindergarden where the entry age was five.

"She's very bright," explained the mother. "She could easily pass the five-year-old test."

The teacher studied the child for a momment, then said: "Say some words."

The little girl contemplated her coldly, and calmly inquired; "Purely irrelevant words?"

* * *

IN HER FAVOUR

Wife: "I've been asked for a reference for our last maid. I've said she's lazy, unpunctual and impertinent. Now, can I add anything in her favour?"

Husband: "You could say she has a good appetite and sleeps well."

* * *

Never argue with a policeman; you can't expect to get much change out of a copper.

Gate-crashers are merely outsiders who want to be insiders.

The King And The Boy

ONCE upon a time there lived a king who was very fond of listening to fairy tales. His servants searched far and wide all over the kingdom to find story-tellers for the King. The problem was that the King wanted to hear a new fairy tale every day. If he was told an old one, he ordered his servants to cut off the story-teller's head. But how could a story teller know whether the King had heard his tale before? And so heads were cut off every day.

The time came when everybody was too scared to go and tell fairy tales to the King. The King's servants ran here and there and quite wore themselves out trying to find a storyteller, but nobody was ready to volunteer to have his head cut off. The King said to his servants:

"If you don't find me a storyteller, I'll have all your heads cut off!"

And then, just imagine, a boy appeared who had come of his own free will!

"I'll do it," he said. "Let me go in and tell a fairy tale to our lord the King."

The King was so glad that he even went himself to fetch a chair for the boy to sit on, and then he said:

"All right, laddie, start your tale!"

And the boy started:

"This happened a long time ago, when my grandfather and your grandfather were building a barn together. The barn was so long that it took a whole day for a squirrel to scramble from one end of the roof to the other. That was some barn, I can tell you! Have you heard about it?

"No, I haven't," the King admitted.

"Well, if you haven't that'll do for today," the boy said. "I'll come again tomorrow."

He came back the next day. The King was so eager to hear the tale that once again he himself fetched a chair for the lad.

"Well, come on then, get on with your tale!"

The lad continued from where he'd left off:

"Do you remember the barn your grandfather and my grandfather built? Well, in that barn they grew a bull so big that it took a swallow a whole day to fly from one of its horns to another. Have you heard about it?"

"No, never," said the King.

"Well, if you haven't that's it for today," said the boy, "I'll come again tomorrow."

And away he went.

"Right," thought the King, "you're smart, lad, but I'll outsmart you. I'll have your head."

The next morning the King summoned all his nobles and said to them.

"When that lad comes to tell me his fairy tale, I want you all to come to listen. And remember, whatever he talks about I want you all to say as one man that you've heard it all before."

The boy came back on the third day, just as he had promised, and the King rushed out to meet him, carrying a chair.

The boy started to tell his tale:

"When your father and my father were kings in neighbouring lands, your father borrowed forty barrels of gold from my father. It took forty horses to carry them. Have you heard about that?"

The nobles remembered the King's orders and shouted out together:

"Yes, we've heard about it!"

"Well, if your courtiers have all heard about it," said the boy, "then, Your Majesty, you'd better pay your debt!" Because everyone had agreed that the King owed the boy the gold, the King had to pay up! But when they started to gather the gold, they could find only one barrel of gold in all the King's treasury.

The boy took the barrel and went away. And after that the King lost all interest in fairy tales. That's how a boy taught a lesson to a King.

Life Style Historian

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, whose life and fashions have intrigued Americans for two decades, has become a lifestyle historian herself as editor of a new book about Imperial Russia in the 18th and 19th century.

The Viking Press is publishing the book in conjunction with the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Exhibition of Russian Costumes for those two centuries.

The book is a lavish comendium of ornate clothes, palaces and art objects, illustrating an era that began with Peter the Great and ended with Alexander III. The accompanying text includes quotations from writers of the day.

Jacqueline spent a week in the Soviet Union to make the final selections for the book.

NOT HIS

"Sir, you pocked your umbrella in my eye!"

"Pardon one, but I did not. This umbrella belongs to a neighbour of mine."

'A Time To Live And A Time To Die'

By Dr. VLADIMIR NEGOVSKY

[A person may be dead "naturally" but can be kept alive "clinically" for some more time. A recent press report says that the state of California has passed a new law giving its citizens the right to die." According to that act a patient can now opt to die instead of being kept alive "clinically" with the use of instruments. In the light of that report the foregoing article will be read with interest.]

Life and death are divided by an intermediate state, when life has already ebbed away but death has not yet set in. Life stops because consciousness, breathing, cardiac activity and nearly all reflexes come to a standstill. Death does not set in because sometimes after breathing and heartbeats stop doctors succeed in bringing the body back to life. It is precisely out of the realisation that there is an intermediate state between life and death, which has come to be known as clinical death, that there arose the theoretical validation of the need for fighting for the patient's life even when "all hope" seems to be lost. Naturally, such efforts are justified before the tissues have registered irreversible changes.

What is the duration of this "time to live and time to die?"

SAD FACT

Today heartbeats can be restored even several hours after they have stopped and breathing can be restored after one hour has passed. But normal cortical functioning defies restoring five to six minutes after the blood circulation has stopped. This task is practically hopeless, at least up to the present.

Should this be taken to mean that those who die outside a hospital, where doctors are on hand, have no hope of being saved? Far from it. There is little change that the patient whose heart has stopped will have a team of reanimators rushed to save him in two or three minutes. Frequently when doctors reach the scene they find a dead body rather than a patient. However, before medical aid arrives there is still a chance of saving the victim: the people who are near the dying patient should immediately set to work while the ambulance is on its way.

The saddest fact, however, is that modern man, who is equipped with knowledge in many other fields, knows little about the simplest methods of reanimation, which require no instruments and can be mastered by anyone. I have in mind primarily closed heart massage.

HEART MASSAGE

The victim is laid on anything hard and flat, say, the floor, his head pushed back. His belt should be unclasped and placing one hand over the other on the lower part of his breast bone, press it 3-5 centimetres down. The heart is then compressed, the blood being squeezed out of it into large arteries. When the hands are lifted the heart resumes its volume, receiving the blood from the large veins. This operation must be repeated 60-70 times a minute.

The gas metabolism in the lungs can be restarted by artificial respiration—blowing air from mouth to mouth. This "kiss of life" must be done 15-16 times a minute. Such aid given before the doctor arrives prolongs the critical period to 30-40 minutes, when the reanimation service can take over.

Some medics describe cases in which they succeeded in completely restoring the body to life after a period of several hours of continuous heart massage. But are there "counter indications" to reanimation?

AN ILLUSION

To this day there is no unanimity on this question.

There are many ways of ascertaining that the brain is irretrievably lost. In such cases the patient cannot be viewed as a full-fledged human being; he cannot think, perceive his own existence or that of the environment. True, such a patient can still 'live' for a long time if he is administered artificial breathing and his heartbeats are maintained. I know of a case in which a "life" like this was prolonged by more than five years.

Traditionally, we call such a reanimated patient a human being. In essence, however, he is an illusion of a human being in human shape. Is it right to resort to reanimation in such a case?

Many scientists believe that in such hopeless cases it is wrong to stave off death. I will give just one example.

Some time ago Dr. W. Simmers of the London Charing Cross hospital accused his colleagues of making every effort to prolong a cancer patient's life though aware that he was doomed. After an operation his state grew worse and on the tenth day clinical death set in. This was immediately followed by a second operation which brought the man back to life. When he regained consciousness after the anaesthetic wore off, the patient, an elderly doctor, thanked his colleagues for their successful job but asked them to give up further reanimation for he could not bear the continuous pain and was going to die soon anyway. The patient even recorded his will in his case history.

DOCTOR'S DUTY

Nevertheless, his heartbeat was restored on four more occasions. The man was thereby forced to "live" in torment for several weeks. I don't think this story needs comment.

But I want to be understood correctly. In a situation like this there is only a hairbreath's difference between the humane urge to deliver the patient from suffering and purely criminal actions. There is a fundamental difference between the actions of a doctor who does not prolong unnecessary suffering of a patient, and attempts to "shorten" the time in which an organism can struggle for its existence.

In all other cases there are no "counter indications" to life, nor can there be any. It is the doctor's duty to fight for human life by all possible means.

For 15 years a woman patient whose respiratory centre does not function has been in the Institute of Neurology in Moscow. She cannot live one minute outside an artifical lung. But she is a clear-minded human being who reads books, listens to the radio and watches TV. By giving her a chance to survive Soviet sciences has performed its duty.

EXPENSIVE

There is yet another aspect to this problem—expensive complex treatment. In several countries patients who survive reanimation have to pay hospitals huge sums of money. Naturally, in such a situation the solution of the question "who is to be reanimated" in one way or another involves financial consideration. Fortunately, in the Soviet Union this problem does not exist, reanimation being part of free medical treatment.

In our day the heart, heart-lung, kidney and other machines increasingly often maintain the life of patients. In this connection it is often asked; what is to be done if sooner or later it will be found possible to support the life of the brain itself while the other worn-out organs will be replaced by artifical ones.

Man remains a personality as long as his brain functions and he has a relationship with the environment. Man is mortal, and this should be taken as part of objective reality. Death is quite natural.

A book of Dr. Vishnu Sarma's cartoons being released by his daughter, Vijayanthi Mala. Mrs. Sugandha Sarma receives the first copy. Dr. Vishnu looks on.

Down Memory Lane

As I photographed that little group on the rostrum at the LLA Hall, my thoughts wandered back over the years.

They wandered back to the time when I was a beginner in my profession, and Dr. Vishnu Sarma neglected his to make the nation smile with his cartoons. When Vyjayanthi Mala, who releases today a book of her father's cartoons with such grace and poise, was a little baby; when Dr. Sarma with a few words encouraged me on at a time when I had almost given up hope of making anything of myself in this difficult line.

Today baby Vyjayanthi Mala is a sprightly little girl who already shows promise of her father's talent. Her promise will be shown in the near future in a collection of drawings through which she will illustrate the points of the Prime Minister's economic programme.

And today as I press the shutter release for the millionth time may be, after focussing on VIP's, diplomats, political luminaries, and other big shots in every walk of life, I am filled with an immense sense of satisfaction. It is indeed overwhelming to realise that the feelings of awe and uncertainty which assailed me when I first turned the lens on a celebrity, were nowhere to be seen in this child. It was indeed the most rewarding photograph I had taken in my life.

—A. ARUMUGHAM

For The Week 23rd January To 30th, January 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

YOU are passing through one of the best periods. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Partnership matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Also avoid friction with associates. Favourable days : 28th &29th

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will improve But avoid speculative investments. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. You must be cautious in dealing with strangers. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Property matters could be finalised Favourable days : 23rd & 24th

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Legal complications should be avoided. Family matters require attention. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Problems are indicated in profession. Avoid travels unless necessary. Favourable days ; 25th & 26th

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated. You should be prepared for unexpected changes. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Change of place is indicated. Avoid friction with associates. Partnership matters require attention Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Favourable days: 27th & 28th

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Promotional possibilities are bright. Change of place is indicated. Property matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Health will show signs of improvement. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 23rd & 24th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for another two months to get complete relief from your problems. Avoid legal complications. Matters relating to children should be handled properly. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You may have to face some problems related to transport and communication. Avoid impulsive actions on 25th & 26th

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Partnership matters should be finalised as early as possible, to get best results. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Health requires attention. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 27 & 28th

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

MIXED results are indicated. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Property matters could be finalised. Health requires attention. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Problems are indicated relating to transport and communication. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Favourable days : 25th & 26th

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to solve your major problems. Family matters require attention. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days : 27th & 28th

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Property matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Family members will be cooperative. Speculative gains are also indicated. Partnership matters require attention. Favourable days: 23rd & 24th

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. You will be able to reap the benefits for your past efforts in a couple of weeks. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Favourable days: 25th & 26th

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

FAVOURABLE period. You should be able to solve some of your problems. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. You can expect cooperation from family members. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days : 27th &28th

No Watchdogs

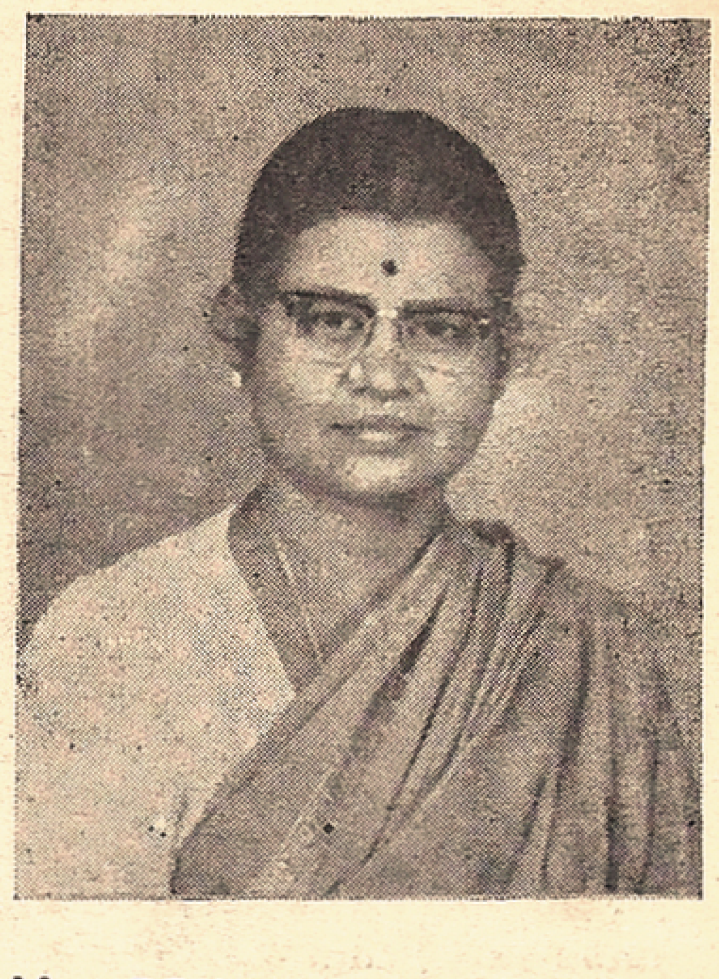
Retired lion tamer Roberts of Fort Lauderdalo (Florida, USA) keeps a whole family of lions as combination watchdogs and pets. He had hoped that they would keep housebreakers away. But Florida thieves are not easily frightened: in the last four months the Roberts' home has been burglarized seven times.

Best Recommendation

The nazi Knight's Cross is the best recommendation a man can have when applying for a job in West Germany, according to Second Chairman Fellgibel of the Knight's Cross Order, a society uniting more than 1,500 former Hitler warriors. In hiring employees, he said, personnel officers of large West German banks give preference to applicants with such decorations.

A Feast of Hindustani Music

By BRINDA VARADARAJAN



Mrs. BRINDA VARADARAJAN

The sponsors of the S.G.S. Sabha are to be complimented for providing a feast of classical and light classical Hindustani music, most of them new finds in the field, to the music starved population of Madras.

The rich voice of Jayashree Patkar started with yaman filling the hall. She belongs to the Jaipur gharana and has had her training from such stalwarts as K.D. Javkar of Bombay, and Pandit Gajanan Rao Joshi, the noted violinist and vocalist. Layakari is her speciality, we are informed. It is to her credit that she has sung all over North India. The Haridas Sangeet Sammelan, Bombay, awarded her the title 'Surmani' in 1973. The gaud malhar that followed was very well done indeed. The misra khamaj with its inherent appeal to one and all pleased every one, couched in the sweet voice of Jayashree and equally so the marathi pads that followed.

A pleasant surprise awaited the audience in Prabhakar Karekar's concert. He has a mellifluous voice and his sound knowledge in classical music has won him acclaim in India and abroad. He is at home in classical as well as light music. The accompanists of the previous concert accompanied this singer also. He presented a programme of classical songs and a few chosen marathi pads. His bhupali and sohani were very much appreciated.

Madhav Gudi, the disciple of the veteran singer Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, sang the next evening. The first khayal was sung with grip and masterly ease. The drut tans were very fast, with patterns that enriched the raga and bringing out the rich creative genius of the singer. The filigree touches that were brought in many unexpected places, rounded off the tans.

In the bhaktigeet Pandharivasa panduranga, the mere pronounciation of Panduranga merited a lakh of rupees. The other pads that followed, were each a huge success (Gnaneshwar, Mukta Bai and Purandara dasa).

The night concert was by Venkatesh Godkhindi. It came as a surprise to many that the artist who provided harmonium accompaniment to other singers, revealed himself as a first rate flutist. Suresh Talwalkar provided the tabla accompaniment with his usual gusto. The ragas delineated were maru behag, a misra rag and hamsadhvani. May be a connoisseur would not have recommended hamsadhvani to figure after maru behag. Perhaps the rendition otherwise a success was not true to sruti in some places.

Shrikant Bakre gave the first recital on the 8th Instant. The accompaniments were provided by Venkatesh Godkhindi, on the harmonium, Anant Kunte on sarangi and Suresh Talwalker on the tabla. He is a disciple of Ustad Amir Khan and is himself an outstanding vocalist of Bharat. When he started multani, a sense of rare peace pervaded hearts of the listeners, he seemed to take the audience with him to that rosy empire of peace. His svara patterns seemed like a web of some scintillating material. It was an intellectual treat to follow the slow tempo alap and soon gradually quickening little by little. May be a purist would object to jumps like sa-pa sa-ni sa-sa and the like. The transition from multani to Yaman was smooth and pleasingly different. He has a way of approaching the notes like picking up a bunch of flowers, and weaving a garland with just 3 or 4 notes. This was followed by a dadra. The table was played with gusto, the best way to describe Suresh's playing.

Veereshwar Madri and Easwar Morgeri gave a violin duet with Munesh on the tabla. Maru behag was the first rag chosen and then a lighter song in a mishra rag.

Somnath Mardur gave a recital of classical and sugam sangeet—he is equally at home in both. Pandit Basavaraj Rajguru has found an 'A' class disciple in Somnath. His voice has quite a range and he exercises a marvellous control over his voice. In the higher reaches the delicate nuances brought visible and audible appreciation. After a drut piece, sugam sangeet followed. The tumri Konagali, a popular piece was beautifully sung and greatly appreciated.

On the ninth morning, Prabhudev Sardar gave a recital of morning ragas. He is a law graduate and has specialised in music also. He has a powerful voice but, oh so unexpectedly sweet and melodious. He looks calm and collected and his music also is lucid, dignified and devoid of any jerks. In the drut tans, his voice takes on an allure which may be said to akin to our late G.N.B's akar; if I may be permitted to say so, to give our south Indian friends an idea of what I enjoyed. One could go on listening to it for hours and hours without getting tired. Basant Mukhari and gujri todi were first sung, followed by thumri in misra khamaj. These were followed by marathi stage songs, old favourites like ugichaka kanta. The accompanists were Anant Kunte, Sarangi; Suresh Talwalkar-tabla; and Venkatesh Godkhindi-harmonium.

And then the tabla solo, by the now familar Suresh Talwalkar. He plays with complete abandon as if enjoying a huge joke. In his play spring came, and nature spoke in the tongues of brooks and streams, gladdening the hearts of all the hearers. Not a head but was nodding in appreciation. In the middle bols were recited which heightened the enjoyment. The bol of Rehman Khan had a wide appeal and time flew on winged feet-as faster and faster the fingers played on, in fantastic play. His style of play befits a solo recital, but should be sobered a little for accompaying.

Saguna Kalyanpur sang on the evening of the 9th instant. She has been a concert singer for quite a few years. Her style of singing is the Agra Gharana. Anant Kunte played the sarangi, Venkatesh Godkhindi, the harmonium and Bajirao Sonawane-tabla. Her mastery of this gharana is obvious. She has a powerful voice and one wonders at the vigourous music coming out of so frail a frame. After khayal in puriya dhanasri, vilambit and drut, barua, a lighter raga followed. This was sung with great attention to delicate nuances that brought out the beauty of the rag in full. In the jog and misra khamaj, that followed, her voice had warmed up and was at its best in the thumri.

Nivruttibua Sarnaik gave the night programme. He has undergone training with ustads in the field. His is the Jaipur Gharana. His music is powerful, vigorous and sweetly appealing at the same time. Within a minute of his starting one could easily say, 'Ah', here is a maestro singing'. He creates an atmosphere of cheer and goodwill, carrying the accompanyists along with him. The tans, akars and layakari are sung with studied ease. In the suddh kalyan the first rag, revealed his mastery over the art. In the sadgiri, that followed both the madhyamas were sung in juxtaposition, in a voice that made the spirit tremble as the strings under the fingers of the player. In malini, the 3rd rag, he scored as before.

The evening of the 10th instant, a brilliant idea of the sponsors saw a jugal bandhi of the violin and sarangi. Puttur Devadas Joshi played the violin and Anant Kunte-sarangi. Suresh Talwalkar provided the tabla accompaniment. The duo formed a nice pair, complementing each other to make a beautiful whole-the one indulging in plain notes and the other in gamaka purva notes. The violinist and the tablist played a laya kari that was pleasing and appealed to every one.

About nine Sharad Jambhekar gave a recital natya geet and other semiclassical songs. But, ye Gods! what a glorious voice, what ecstasy is there in his singing! It seems natural to him to break into song. As it goes, who shall command the skylark not to sing! He seemed to pluck the heart strings of every one present when he sang bhakti geet in his arresting, vibrant voice. It seemed a pity he did not sing a rag or two the classical way. Appa Jalgaonkar probably carried away by the glory of the voice, played with gusto too. Anant Kunte-sarangi, Bajirao Sonawane-tabla.

On the evening of the 11th instant, Gopa Kanjilal and Leena Mukherjee gave a vocal duet. Both are graduates of the Calcutta university and have bagged many prizes and distinctions. Both have the title 'Surmani'. They are popular artists. And, no wonder, both have the same type of voices! The pitch and timbre quality and the method of voice production, being the same. One tambura had an extra kakubha at the other end, kept probably for resonance. Their competence in this field and their mastery over rare rags like madhu sri, rageshri sung with consummate skill and artistry was simply amazing.

Naganath Wodeyar presented a programme of khayal and bhavgeet. He is an experienced concert singer and is the disciple of Gangu Rai Hangal of Kirana Gharana. He sang a khayal in puriya and switched over to bhavgeet and kannada bhajans and after that in bimplas and kaphi. Bajirao Sonawane-tabla and Appa Jalgaonkar-harmonium.

In place of Krishnanand, Srikant Bakre sang again-a scintillating second innings. The khayal was very ably sung. We have had occasion to write about the delightful svara patterns sung by Srikant. The marathis abhang was equally good. It was a concert of magnificence and splendour.

The second concert of the 12th instant was a sarod recital by Rajeev Taranath, with Ustad Shaik Dawood playing the tabla. He hails from a scholarly musical family. After a brilliant academic career, he became a disciple of Ustad Ali Akbar Khan. Chandranandan, the first rag played, was a raga with a tendril like lilt in it. It is a composition of his master. The alap and Jod, akin to the south indian ragam and tanam was played for nearly an hour. There was a crescendo towards the finals. The interchange of the stringed and percussion instruments was, to say the least, beautifully played by them-each a master in his own field. The

(Contd. on page 8)

Kamalahasan, Jayachitra and Nagesh who participated in the Film Star's Cricket last week in Madras.
—Photo A. Arumugam

Exhibition Of Japanese Films

The Consulate General of Japan, in Madras, presented three feature films and some short films at the Sathyam theatre, Madras, on January 13th, 14th and 15th.

The exhibition of films was inaugurated by Mr. D C. Kothari, well known industrialist.

The first feature film "THE DAY THE SUN ROSE" is a historical depicting the emergence of a colourful Gion Festival. It narrates the incidents that paved the way for the resurrection of the peace festival that had its origin in the 9th Century and eventually declined during the civil war in the 16th century. The movie is shot in a spectacular manner and the due credit is shared by the Director Tetsuya Yamanouchi and the Director of Photography.

"ONCE A RAINY DAY" is about two young children in a children's home. Produced by Masakatsu Kaneka and directed by Hideo Onchi it runs for 85 minutes.

The third one "POMEGRANATE TIME" is directed by Eizo Sugawa. The story is about the love between a tennis coach and his student. The photography is exemplary. The snow-slides have been photographed in a breathtaking manner. —G. V.

From page 7

Suhasini Popatkar presented a few semi classical pieces, on the evening of the 13th instant, with a full fledged orchestra, Anant Kunte-sarangi; Dinkar Kolhapure-harmonium: Easwar Morgeri-Violin and Manik Popatkar-tabla The programme of bhav tarang included gazal, bhakthi and natyageet and marathi lavani.

The sammelan's last day saw Ustad Hafeez Khan singing classical music. His is the Rampur Gharana. He has had training under a number of eminent gurus. He has a melodious voice and sings khayals in the traditional style. He sings the mandra sthayi with effortless ease. The opening rag was behag, in which he sang vilambit and drut khayals, followed by a tarana and the sahana rag rag song, composed by the great poet Hazrat Ameer Khusru were each an instant success.

In the sammelan, most of the singers are graduates and many of them have toured in United Kingdom and the United States of America and Australia, giving those that are abroad a taste of of our glorious musical heritage. We thank the sponsors of the sammelan and speed them on to worthier efforts.

Merry Christmas

Eddie Lowman, an elderly man who has lived in the stair-wells and corridors of the municipal building in Milwaukee (USA) for two years, was sentenced by the Judge at the beginning of December to 90 days in jail on "a disorderly conduct charge". Saying he would not feel lonely during the Yuletine, the Judge added; "That's the only way he is going to get a merry—Christmas."

Enfield 200-The New Motorbike

Enfield India Limited manufacturers of the famous BULLET motorcycles have introduced a new motorcycle—Enfield 200. It was released for the market on January 19.

The 200cc light-weight medium-type motorcycle incorporating new designs and features gives 38 KM per litre.

Some of the special features of the vehicle are: snap change rear wheel (in the conventional system chain and brake lineage have to be removed for changing the rear wheel), reverse-flow silencer at the exhaust, adjustable head light and lockable tool box.

Mr S.R. Subramaniam, Joint Managing Director of the Company, said that the cost of the vehicle on road would be Rs. 5,670. It is about Rs. 250/- more than the earlier model—175 cc "Crusader"—whose production will be discontinued.

Mr. Subramaniam said that the new model vehicle is produced by their factory at Anaikaraipatti in Ramanathapuram. The present outflow is 200 motorcycles per month which will go up to 600 a month shortly.

Enfield India is already exporting their Bullet to Holland, Nigeria and will be exporting "some quantity" to England and West Germany. The company has received sample orders from some of the African countries.

Besides the motorcycles the Company is also exporting its engines.

Mr. Subramaniam said that the market was by and large better this year for all the products of the company.

Mr S.E. Krishnan, Managing Director of Madras Motors, dealers for Enfield motorcycles, said that they had manufactured a special helmet box for keeping the helmet in the motorcycle itself.

From Page 1

the people, our economic battles can and will be won.

Anyone can see that today the nation is more healthy, efficient and dynamic than it had been for a long time. The question now before us is how to restore substantively those political processes on which we were compelled to impose some curbs.

Change is the very law of life. This is a time of great fluidity in the world. Contemporary society is beset with dangers, to which developing countries are especially vulnerable. Hence all change must be peaceful. This is the legacy of our freedom struggle and of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharal Nehru.

Our system rests on the belief that Governments derive their power from the people, and that the people give expression to their sovereign will every few years, freely and without hindrance, by chosing the Government they want and by indicating their preferences for policies. The Government so chosen has their complete mandate to carry out such policies.

The present Lok Sabha was elected in 1971. The clear-cut mandate of the people enabled the country to meet a combination of challenges—those created by the events in Bangladesh, by the international economic crisis, by the drought of 1972-73, and by the political events of 1974-75. Legally, the present Lok Sabha can continue for another 15 months.

But we also strongly believe that Parliament and Government must report back to the people and seek sanction from them to carry out programmes and policies for the nation's strength and welfare.

Because of this unshakable faith in the power of the people, I have advised the President to dissolve the present Lok Sabha and order fresh elections. This he has accepted. We expect polling to take place in March.

The rules of the Emergency are being further relaxed to permit all legitimate activity necessary for recognised parties to put forth their points of view before the people. I earnestly counsel political parties to eschew violence and refrain from vilification and calumny. People should neither believe in nor give currency to rumours and gossip.

Every election is an act of faith. It is an opportunity to cleanse public life of confusion. So let us go to the polls with the resolve to reaffirm the power of the people and to uphold the fair name of India as a land committed to the path of reconciliation, peace and progress.

My good wishes to you. For the people of India, may 1977 prove to be a year of added stability, strength and continuing achievement.

Jai Hind.

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